OCTOBER BREW.
Trust to Hand.
SHANGHAI BREWERY
DRAUGHT ALE & STOUT,
also in pints, bottled.
For prices, etc.,
Apply to
COTTAM & Co.,
5, Pedder's St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 508. 日大廿月二十年二十二緒光 THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897. 四拜禮 號八廿月正英港香 THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

JOB PRINTING.
THIS department of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, Having been replenished with a large assortment of type, orders can now be executed quickly and in the best style.
Address:—5, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stelterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [7

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....$ 6,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.
ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. | R. L. Richardson, Esq.
C. Beurmann, Esq. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1896. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [9

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£350,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " ... 3½ "
" " " 3 " ... 2½ "
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1896. [32

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 1st February, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1897. [187

BARMAID WANTED: Good Situation, Good Living and Good Salary.
Apply to
STAG HOTEL,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1897. [184

Insurances.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY.....£3,480,053
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA.....£ 757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1897. [74

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [28

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TEO SHUM, Esq.
MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1896. [29

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1894. [30

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

ON and after the 20th JANUARY, 1897, THIS AGENCY will REMOVE TO and TRANSACT BUSINESS at its TEMPORARY OFFICE No.—, DES VŒUX ROAD (NEW RECLAMATION GROUND and PRAYA CENTRAL).
NAO NABEKRA,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1897. [182

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRANCH REGISTER of the above COMPANY hitherto kept in HONGKONG will be REMOVED to SINGAPORE on the 31st instant.
By Order of the Board of Directors in London.
C. B. BROOKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1897. [185

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my ABSENCE and until further notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1897. [191

NOTICE.

A GENTLEMAN of GOOD POSITION occupying a FINE HOUSE (higher-level —5 ROOMS and big TENNIS GROUND) wishes to share the House with One or Two Gentlemen; if agreeable. A Mess could be arranged.
Correspondence invited sub.
W. W.,
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1897. [189

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

PORT WINE.

THE CELEBRATED GUEDES "3 GRAPES" BRAND.
In cases of 1 doz. Bottles at $24 per case.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December 1896. [26

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG, A. B. C. Code. | TELEPHONE, No. 35.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1896. [16

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
JAPAN	*Verona*	C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R.	Noon, 29th Jan.	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Inland Sea.)
STRAITS AND BOMBAY	*Brindisi*	T. Wickenden	Noon, 30th Jan.	Freight or Passage. (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).
LONDON	*Formosa*	R. A. Peters	About 4th Feb.	Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1897. [5

AQUARIUS.

A PERFECT TABLE WATER.

Allowance for the Empties when returned to our Godowns. net price.
Per 1 dozen Quarts$1.75 $0.50 $1.25
Per 1 dozen Pints$.50 $1.00 $0.70

"There is no teaching in all the wide world of hygiene so valuable as the inculcation of the idea that typhoid fever is a water-borne disease. Excluding a not common liability to the air-diffusion of its germs, we acquire this ailment undoubtedly from water directly, or from milk which has been foisted by polluted water. Pure water means practically the abolition of both typhoid fever and cholera. Our safety abroad is to drink a pure Mineral Water only."—(Dr. ANDREW WILSON in the *Illustrated London News*.)

ESTD. 1864.
TELEPHONE—75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1897. [4

W. POWELL & CO.

HONGKONG RACES, 1897.

EX S.S. *CANTON*.

SPECIALLY SELECTED COSTUME MATERIALS IN SILK, WOOL AND WORSTEDS.
☞ *ALL NEW GOODS.* ☜
Hongkong, 26th January, 1897. [19

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.

JASTRAM'S PATENT

GOLDEN MEDAL

PETROLEUM ENGINES

OF 2 TO 12 H.P.

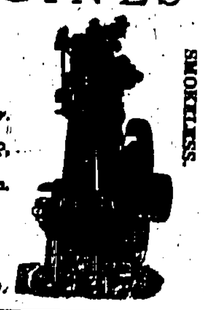
FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.

WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.

A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P. Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

NOISELESS. SMOKELESS.



SCHEELE & CO., HONGKONG,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.
32] NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

MOSELEY BATES FOR MEALS AT H.K. HOTEL

BREAKFAST	$12.00
TIFFIN	15.00
DINNER	20.00
ALL 3 MEALS	42.50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS,
DECK AND ENGINE-ROOM STORES OF ALL KINDS.

HUBBUCK'S FIRST QUALITY PAINTS and OILS.
SIR CHAS. PRICE'S ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
EAGLEBERTS CYLINDER OIL.

INTERNATIONAL ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS BOTTOMS.

This Composition has been Supplied to all the Navies of the World and all the principal Steamship Companies.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS.
FRESH WATER SUPPLIED.
CALL FLAG "L."
Hongkong, 11th November, 1896. [4

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

ALUMINIUM & GENERAL FOUNDRY SYN. LD. | NEW WIRE WOVE ROOFING CO.
SNOWDON, SONS & CO., "SNOWDRIFT." | GEIPEL'S STEAM TRAP.
BERGER & SONS' LTD., PAINTS AND VARNISHES. | TURTON BROS. & MATTHEWS' STEEL GOODS.

W. WILSON COBBETT (SATURN & SCANDINAVIA BELTING).

AQUOL, the great fire and damp resisting Paint for inside or outside work.

ASBESTOS goods of the best quality always on hand.

W. JACKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1897. [22

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,
PIONEERS OF THE ASBESTOS TRADE.
Contractors to H.M. Government, and the Principal English, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Railways, including the Imperial Railways of Japan.

MANUFACTURERS OF
The Best Qualities of ASBESTOS and RUBBER GOODS for the VERY HIGHEST PRESSURES.
Cheaper Qualities for LOW PRESSURES.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC PACKING has been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty for use throughout Her Majesty's Navy.
The "VICTOR" METALLIC JOINTING MATERIALS for Steam and Hydraulic Joints, Manhole and Mudhole Doors, &c., are also used on every Battleship, Cruiser, Gunboat, Torpedo-boat and Transport in H.M. Service.
"SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Composition for Boilers, Hot-water Tanks, Pipes, &c. IN TWO QUALITIES.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.
SUPERINTENDENT.....THOS. SKINNER.
17] DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.

W. BREWER & CO.

NEW BOOKS:—NEW STOCK OF FRENCH AND GERMAN NOVELS.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA-JAPAN, &c.

In and beyond the Himalayas, by S. J. Stone	$8.00	The Buddhist Praying Wheel, by W. Simpson	5.00
Stories of Everyday Life in Modern China, by Watters	2.00	How to Train a Race Horse, by Warburton	2.00
Fifty Years' Reminiscence in India, by Pollock	8.50	Household Dictionary of Medicine, by Walter	5.00
Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson, by Sir W. W. Hunter	5.00	A Book of Sauces, by Pownall	2.00
With the Jungle Folk, by E. D. Cuming	5.00	Transformers (Electrical), by Gilbert Kay	2.50
		Tom Sawyer (Detective), by Mark Twain	2.50
		A Cycle of Cathay, by Martin	4.00

Hongkong, 28th January, 1897. [18

THE PHARMACY.

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.
Sole Agents for VIN PASTEUR the great French Nerve Tonic.
Also Sole Agents for the now well-known JAPANESE TABLE WATER
TANSAN.
FLETCHER & CO.,
and
CARMICHAEL & CO.
23]

RAINIER BEER.



THE famous Malt Tonic and Drink. Try it once and you will order it again. One trial will convince you of its merits. Do not confuse it with cheap and abominable stuffs.

SEATTLE BREWING AND MALTING Co.,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
ICE HOUSE LANE.
F. BISHOP,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1896. [20

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT
RE-OPENED!
RE-OPENED!
RE-OPENED!

ON the 25th JANUARY for the transaction of business as heretofore under
ENTIRELY
NEW
MANAGEMENT.

In making this announcement the Undersigned respectfully INVITES INSPECTION of his Premises, and, while expressing gratitude for past favours, respectfully solicits the continuance of Patronage.
For THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY CO.,
per C. CAMPBELL.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1897. [116



IND. COOPE & CO'S.
PALE ALE.

is the product of a high class English Brew. Bottled in Shanghai without preservatives of any kind, it retains all the characteristics of a light draught Bitter Ale.

TRADE MARK. 祥行 *Hong Name*— YUEN WO.

Per cask of 4 doz. Quarts.....$13, per doz. $3.25.
Per cask of 8 doz. Pints$14, per doz. $1.80.

TELEPHONE, No. 135. FULL ALLOWANCE GIVEN FOR EMPTIES.
SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1897. [16

To-day's Advertisements.

VICTORIA CHAPTER,
No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1897. [164

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. M. D. EZEKIEL in our FIRM in HONGKONG and SHANGHAI CEASED on the 31st December, 1896.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1897. [204

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 3rd February, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1897. [2

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"MIRZAPORE,"

Captain J. F. Jephson, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed *vid* Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1897. [5

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1896. [427

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 5. Telegraphic address "Telegraph," Hongkong.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure COGNAC, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1896. '6

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897.

FOREIGNERS IN BRITISH SHIPS.

From time to time one hears bitter complaints respecting the employment of foreigners on board British vessels, and almost every week one or other of our London exchanges contains some reference to this much vexed question. There is certainly a good deal to be said on both sides and at first sight patriotic Britishers are inclined to side with those of their countrymen who never tire of asserting that shipowners who authorise their captains to employ foreigners in preference to British subjects are not only doing a great injustice to British seamen but are also pursuing a dangerous policy which, in the event of war breaking out between Great Britain and one of the Great Powers, is bound to result in serious consequences to shipowners generally and to the British Government in particular, for the foreigners in British ships will be an element of danger, while, owing to the scarcity of experienced British seamen, the means of supplying deficiencies in the Royal Navy will not be as extensive as the exigencies of the hour might indicate as desirable. That may turn out to be so, but we doubt it, for the employment of foreigners in the Merchant Service is not as general as circumstances would seem to warrant, neither is it as baneful in its effect as carping critics and mischievous trades-union agitators would have us believe. British ships are far, very far, more numerous than the merchant vessels of any other nation, and it therefore stands to reason that we can well afford to employ a large number of foreigners in our Merchant Service and still have a good reserve of British mariners—officers and men—from which the raw material for our Navy can at any time be recruited and, if necessary, be "pressed," though it is hardly likely that it will ever again be necessary to resort to force to properly man our fleets in time of war. When men are wanted to serve "under the colours" there will, we feel sure, be a ready response to the call of duty from all parts of the Empire. We need, therefore, have but little thought for the morrow so far as this side of the question is concerned. Time can be better occupied in looking at the shipowner's side of the question and in endeavouring to throw light on the side which is purposely obscured from view by those who seem reluctant—or may be their vision is limited and their judgment warped with prejudice—when dealing with this important matter, to set forth some of the strongest arguments which owners could, if they thought fit, easily make use of. We were forcibly reminded of this fact by the report of the proceedings in the Police Court on Tuesday in connection with the charge of assault preferred against one FRANKLIN, a quartermaster of the P. & O. liner *Canton*, by the fourth officer of the vessel, and a coloured seaman. It appeared from the evidence led before Comdr. W. C. H. HASTINGS, R.N., the Magistrate, that the defendant, a British subject, struck the coloured seaman in the wheel-house of the *Canton* and attempted to justify the assault on the grounds that said seaman was asleep when he should have been on the alert to strike the time-bell. The fourth officer remonstrated with FRANKLIN for committing the assault on the coloured seaman, whereupon FRANKLIN threatened to assault the officer and suiting actions to words at once proceeded to assault him: For committing these assaults FRANKLIN was "logged" and while the entry in the log was being read over to him he behaved in a very insolent manner to the Captain and was consequently very properly given into custody. When before the Magistrate defendant admitted the charge and was at once sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. No sooner had FRANKLIN heard the sentence than he demanded as a right that the evidence of the witnesses be taken in the usual way. The Magistrate consented, and while the evidence was being elicited from the witnesses the conduct of the man in the dock was very offensive and therefore as the information obtained under examination threw further light on the subject the Magistrate altered the sentence to one of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and in doing so said that "it was men like the prisoner who brought disgrace on the British Merchant Service and so let in foreigners, who were more amenable to discipline." A truer, more sensible and more justifiable comment never fell from the lips of an occupant of the Bench in this or in any other colony. In a few words Comdr. HASTINGS, unwittingly possibly, preached a sermon that should be appreciated in all the ports of our Empire and be used not only as a weapon by shipowners who have cause to employ foreigners in preference to British seamen, but as a lesson that should never be forgotten by British seamen in all parts of the world. It is because foreigners are, as a rule, more amenable to discipline than British seamen and British firemen that they are preferred by British shipowners, and it is on account of this reasonable preference that "Jack" is so often out of work. He has only himself to blame, for he is too prone to 'raise the elbow,' too prone to spend his "tin" in riotous living, too regardless of the fact that before we can command we must learn to obey. Such conduct as that for which this quartermaster of the *Canton* has been so rightly punished is bad enough when encountered on a collier or small coaster, but when we find such unruly characters on board large passenger and cargo steamers we should be thankful to the officers of the ship on whom falls the unpleasant duty of prosecution in a Police Court, and be even more grateful to the Magistrate who does his duty in the premises in as thorough a manner as did Comdr. HASTINGS last Tuesday.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

LONDON, January 26th.

Russia has declared the whole of India to be infected with the plague.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

Ras Alula is raiding the southern frontier of Erythrea. King Menelik has refused to release the remaining Italian prisoners until the evacuation of Abyssinian Erythrea is completed. It is not doubted that this turn of events will contribute to decide the Italians to abandon Africa altogether.

(From *L'Avenir du Tonkin*.)

THE LATE M. ROUSSEAU.

PARIS, January 17th.

The Chamber has voted 15,000 francs for the funeral of M. Rousseau.

January 20th.

The body of M. Rousseau arrived at Marseilles yesterday.

THE TSAR.

PARIS, January 19th.

The Tsar is suffering from fatigue, but his indisposition presents no features of danger.

SE DEFENDENDO.

PARIS, January 19th.

Europe will adopt measures to prevent the introduction of the plague, which is increasing in Bombay.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, January 16th.

M. Doumer left Marseilles yesterday, with his family, for Saigon by the *Melbourne*.

(Special to *Kobe Chronicle*.)

THE CAREW CASE.

THE EXPERT AND THE "A.L." LETTERS

YOKOHAMA, January 19th.

Miss Jacob was to have given evidence to-day, but the Court was informed that she was too ill to attend.

An application was made by the Crown Prosecutor that Miss Jacob's depositions at the magisterial inquiry be read, but the Judge suggested waiting a day to see if Miss Jacob's condition improved. He considered her as very material witness. If possible, he said, her evidence should be given in person, and it might be interposed after the defence had been opened.

Maruya's shopmen were re-examined as to the entries in their books.

In the afternoon, Mr. Mason, the expert in handwriting, was cross-examined, and his evidence strongly supported the supposition of the prosecution that the "A.L." letters were written by Mrs. Carew.

YOKOHAMA, January 20th.

Evidence was given to-day by Miss Brittan, Mrs. Ellis, and the accused's *bette*. Mr. Mason and Mr. Dickinson also were recalled, the latter with respect to the telegram he received from Mrs. Carew while he was at Kobe in October. He was unable to give any other answer than the one he gave a few days ago.

(Special to *Daily Press*.)

SHANGHAI, January 27th.

Mr. Lowder's address in defence of Mrs. Carew concluded with a powerful peroration suggesting that Miss Jacob personated the prisoner at Maruya's.

[Maruya's is the chemist's shop where arsenic was purchased.]

THE CASE AGAINST MISS JACOB.

The case against Miss Jacob has been adjourned until the 5th February.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JAPANESE papers state that no less than yen 9,000,000 of the Redemption Loan Bonds are now held by foreigners.

THE football match, Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Centurion*, in the second round for the Football Challenge Shield, resulted in a win for the *Centurion* this afternoon by 2 goals to *nil*.

THE yacht race for Mr. McKie's prizes will take place on Sunday next, the 31st instant, commencing at 10 a.m. The Hon. Sec. informs us that the course will be—"Ma Wan and Chau Kung (port), 22 miles."

THE steamer *Sishan*, whose arrival at Swatow on the 26th inst. was published in our shipping column, we learn put in there short of coal. She had experienced some heavy weather on the way up. After taking in the necessary supply, the voyage was resumed the same afternoon for Shanghai, whence she is bound with a cargo of Lankat oil, from Aroe Bay, Sumatra.

"EARLY BIRD" writes:—I hear the favourite *Aspirant* is 'bust up;' that he will have to undergo a physicking, and it will be a wonder if he is "fit" for the Races. The "Ewe" high-priced *Crabapple* is now first favourite for the Derby, *Rogue* stands second, and Buxey's *White Rose* is third. Will have a budget of interesting notes ready for the *Telegraph* to-morrow.

WE regret to hear that a case of small-pox was discovered yesterday on board H.M.S. *Grafton*. Measures were promptly taken for the isolation, on the small-pox hulk off Stonecutter's Island, of the patient and of the Surgeon attending him. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be but a solitary case and that no more of the *Grafton's* crew will develop the symptoms.

WE received from Messrs Barretto & Co., the agents, a sample of Mitchell's "special" old Irish whisky and it was handed over to our "taster" who pronounces it a very full flavoured and well preserved spirit. There is, too, just sufficient suspicion of peat and smoke to make it difficult for Scotchmen to detect the difference between this "special" and real "Highland Jdew."

THE Athletic Sports of the West Yorks will take place on the 11th and 12th prox. We understand that the unrivalled band of the regiment will be in attendance on the second day and the prizes will be distributed as soon as the sports are over. It is said that there are one or two first-class sprinters in the regiment, so, given fine weather and a stiff course, it is quite on the cards that a record or two may be lowered.

THE foundation stone of the Naval bungalow being built at the Peak for the resident Commodore was laid yesterday afternoon. There were a number of visitors and after the stone was placed in position Mrs. Swinton Holland declared it "well and truly laid." The contractors Messrs A Wan and A Loong presented her with an address and also a handsome mallet and trowel. The workmen were entertained by Commodore and Mrs. Holland, and a very pleasant time was spent by the visitors.

COMMENTING on the Brooks-Labouchere libel case recently decided in London in favour of the Editor of *Truth*, who charged it upon Brooks that he had obtained large sums of money from unsuspecting persons by means of false pretences, the *Times* in a recent issue says:—In spite of the wide difference of opinion upon many subjects—perhaps upon most subjects—which divides us from Mr. Labouchere, we have had much satisfaction more than once in congratulating him upon the detection and the exposure of social impostors. We record to-day with gratification his victory over "Brooks of Halesworth." There is little variety in the general outline of these engagements between Mr. Labouchere and his victims, and the case which ended yesterday in a verdict for the defendant followed the usual course. Mr. Labouchere wrote with inconvenient fulness and accuracy of certain episodes in the life of the Rev. George Brooks, some time a Congregational minister, but latterly a begging-letter writer by profession, who unfortunately succeeded in obtaining in the past year a grant of £200 from Mr. Balfour out of the Royal Bounty Fund. Inconvenient consequences followed Mr. Labouchere's statements. Some of Brooks's best friends were alienated, and he is a man who depends a good deal on his friends. His wife was cut by her acquaintances, and, worst of all to a person of his habits and antecedents, his "tradesmen suddenly discovered their bills were due." With his friends estranged and his tradesmen pressing for their bills, he had no choice but to surrender without a struggle or to take his chance of finding a jury weak enough to credit his own account of himself. Mr. Brooks's success in raising £6,800 in six years by begging-letter writing justifies him in holding strong opinions of his own powers of persuasion and of the gullibility of the public. He chose the bolder course. He tried to "brazen it out" before a jury, and the result is that without hearing Mr. Labouchere's counsel they found a verdict for the defendant.—This is what the *Graphic* had say about it: Brooks was, indeed, a begging-letter writer of considerable ability and, what is of even more service to its possessor, of consummate impudence. Moreover, as a political pamphleteer of cynical unscrupulousness he managed to impose upon members of both political parties. The most despicable and the most offensive, as doubtless it was also the most effective quality of his method, was the hypocritical appeal to the religious sentiments of those to whom he applied for money. Happily he has now been so thoroughly exposed that this occupation will be gone. His case suggests two morals, first, that the Royal Bounty should either be dispensed with much more care or else abolished altogether, and, secondly, that recipients of begging letters should follow the excellent example of the Duke of Fife, as revealed in this case, and refer all such communications to the Charity Organisation Society.

Sport and Gossip publishes a telegram from its Hongkong correspondent which reads as follows:—

"Hongkong, January 23rd.

"All the gallops to-day were slow. The best mile was done by Mr. Buxey's *Black Rock*, in 1mins. 17⅘secs. Ewo's *Red Fish* and *Torch-light* in a mile and a half gallop in 3mins. 36⅗secs."

THE football match Kowloon v. A. Co, W.Y., was played at Happy Valley yesterday and resulted in a win for the soldiers by 2 goals to 1. In the first half both goals were visited several times and the custodians had to fist out freely. Eventually the West Yorks scored from a good pass, but soon after Wilson equalized matters for Kowloon by a splendid shot from the "throw-in." This ended 1st half, one all. In the second half the West Yorks tried hard to obtain another goal and by dint of perseverance succeeded in putting the ball into the net again. Kowloon then pressed the West Yorks, and, although they succeeded in keeping the ball in the vicinity of the soldiers' goal and gaining no less than 6 "corners" in five minutes, were unable to score up to the end of the game. The West Yorks need a good deal of practice and combination before they can be reckoned as dangerous. Kowloon would do well, from a spectator's point of view, if they could refrain from using their hands in pushing their opponents.

MONDAY, Feb. 1st, is the opening night of Willison's Great World Circus on Praya Central, and the show bids fair to be the finest thing in the "sawdust and spangles" line that has been here. The bills contain a large list of clever performers in all branches of circus work, and the press in other parts of the Far East speak of them with unsilated praise. In its critique of January 20th *L'Avenir du Tonkin* grows almost poetical at times when referring to the lady performers, and altogether the show is described as a splendid one. Among the "artists" are lady and gentleman riders, gymnasts, acrobats, equilibrists, wire dancers, assorted kinds of clowns, educated dogs, monkeys, goats, and pigeons, and the fine marquee in which the performance is given is described as being most comfortable and well lighted. The band chariot (a lifeboat on wheels) will soon be driving about Hongkong, and, as is always the case, causing poor paterfamilias to be driven crazy by the youngsters pestering him to take them to the Circus. The season bids fair to be highly successful, more especially as it will open during the Chinese festivities.

UNDER the heading "The Work of the Navy League" the Journal of that Institution gives an interesting *resumé* of the history of the organization from its commencement, some two years since, to date. The League was at first regarded with absolute disfavour by the greater part of the English Press and was described by the *Times* as "a sickly bantling," a poor, puny thing, which might possibly do some good, but which was far more likely to die of inanition before it had ever got to work. The first beginnings were undoubtedly disappointingly slow. The number of members did not increase rapidly and money came in slowly. A terrible blow was sustained at the outset in the death of Admiral Hornby, who might almost be regarded as the nursing mother of the infant organization. Contrary to general expectation, however, the League grew gradually stronger, the number of members increased, money flowed in, and, after mature consideration, plans of action were formulated for attracting and stirring up the public interest in the movement by letters through the Press and articles by naval correspondents; by the League's own literature; by lectures and addresses; by instituting Branches; by preparing school books which should explain to English boys and girls the real meaning and necessity to them of a strong fleet, and, at the instance of Mr. Arnold White, by commemorating Trafalgar. For two years the League has been working, as it were, out of sight, straining with growing strength at the screw-jack which is steadily raising British patriotism and British national spirit to a proper level. The child which was sickly has become a strong and robust youth. With the exception of the London *Standard*, not one of the great organs of public opinion expresses itself unfavourably to the work of the organization in connection with the celebration on October 21st last, and it may therefore fairly claim to have done an honest and patriotic work. The *Navy League Journal*, which commenced with a modest circulation of 1,000 copies, printed and circulated no less than 16,000 of the last issue. Advertisements have begun to come in and contributions have been received from the best naval writers. Tens of thousands of pamphlets have been circulated, and some hundreds of lectures delivered. Branches have been established in Bristol, Bedford, Bath, Windsor, Brighton, Cambridge, Sydenham, Liverpool, Malta, Hongkong, Toronto, Auckland, Canterbury, N.Z., British Guiana, Cape Town and Durban. A reduction of the shipbuilding estimates has now been proposed and against this the League are resolved to fight tooth and nail—conscious that in so doing they are serving the best interests of their country and that with them, after all, is the sure and certain victory of to-morrow.

TRIAL TRIP OF A "TROOPER."

The pretty little troopship built by Messrs Fenwick and Co., for the Portuguese Government at Macao, and which has been christened the *Thomas Andrea*, made a trial trip yesterday afternoon prior to being handed over by the builders. Several visitors went with the vessel, which made a trip round the island, among those on board being Lieut. Fernandes de Almeda, Captain Branca (harbour master at Macao), who had charge of the contract, Lieut.-Captain Talone, Mr. Winterburn (manager, Fenwick & Co.), Mrs. Winterburn, Miss Hyndmann, Misses Lacalla, Mrs. Whiley, Mr. Lacalla, Padre Moval, Brother Pebids, Messrs Hyndman (2) and Mr. Gravata who is to take the post of engineer. We described the vessel some time ago and now that she is finished she is a very pretty specimen of naval architecture, and reflects all credit on her builders. The captain's room adjoins the wheel house on the upper deck and on the main deck are a number of comfortably furnished 2-berth cabins for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, also a neat dining saloon and two cooking galleys. The lower deck is fitted up with bunks for soldiers and the best possible use has been made of the space. Altogether the vessel could carry some 120 men. Her engines are of the inverted compound surface condensing type and Mr. Andrews (of Fenwick & Co.) had charge of them yesterday. They worked very smoothly and when the steamer was taken over a measured course of two miles, she did 10½ knots to the hour, which is a knot over contract speed and the wind too was not favourable. Refreshments were provided by the builders and the trip was pleasant despite the gloomy weather. The *Thomas Andrea* will run between Macao and Timor, a journey occupying 12 days. On her stern is an escutcheon bearing the Portuguese royal arms and is colouring red, blue, and and gold gives quite a gaudy appearance to the vessel.

ARMED DESPERADOES IN HONGKONG.

ANOTHER SHOP LOOTED.

SIX OCCUPANTS HELD UP.

With the advent of the Chinese New Year there is always an increase of crime among the lower class of Chinese, and the Police Court now has daily to deal with numerous cases of petty larceny, such as at other times are seldom heard of. There is also another and more serious class of crime that invariably "comes in" at this season—robbery under arms. Only a week or two ago we reported a successful raid by armed men on a shop in Wing lok Street, and last night another shop in the Praya West was "held up" in an equally daring and successful manner. The premises in question are No. 115 occupied by Man Fuk Loong, who carries on business as commission agent. The shop faces the reclaimed portion of the Praya, and on the edge of the land are always numbers of sampans that ply about between the junks and steamers anchored in the vicinity. The neighbourhood is not at all a pleasant one and the people to be found about here include many of the lowest types of Chinese. In addition, the place is wretchedly lighted and offers every facility for robbers to ply their calling with impunity.

At 6.30 p.m. yesterday the occupier of the shop with five of his employees and friends were on the premises, when three men entered. They said that they had come to search for opium, and this of course disarmed any suspicions that might have arisen. Having cut the people off from the door, the three strangers suddenly drew revolvers and ordered the people not to make a sound. Before they could recover from their astonishment they were hustled into the cookhouse at the rear of the shop, and there tied together by their *queues*. They then were threatened with death if they gave the alarm or tried to escape. The robbers now had undisturbed possession of the shop and they thoroughly ransacked it in their search for plunder. From a drawer under the counter they abstracted a $100 note, $30 in silver, and $10 worth of Bangkok *ticals*. This was all the money to be found and after fossicking about for a quarter of an hour they left as quietly as they came. The captives, who were all fairly terrified, managed to liberate themselves, and one of them (an Excise office) blew his whistle from the balcony. A number of police were soon on the scene, but, favoured by the darkness, the ruffians had got clear away. The only trace of their presence, besides the empty cash box, was a new and loaded revolver which was found on a box just inside the door. The shop was filled with bags of groundnuts and these were all undisturbed of course. Among the officers who came on the alarm being given were Inspectors Stanton, Quincey, and Hennessey and Sergeants Moffatt and McIvor. The cook employed at the shop says that he could recognise one of the robbers, but the other people appeared to have been too frightened to take any particular notice. They only know that the men were black jackets and looked like coolies. There is little prospect of a capture being made, as in the darkness the fellows could have got on board a sampan and been afloat in about two minutes.

Seeing the impunity with which these gangs can carry on their depredations the wonder is that such affairs are not of much more frequent occurrence. A number of Indian and Chinese watchmen as well as regular police patrol the neighbourhood, but the want of lights, as was the case in Wing lok Street, largely enhances the difficulties of detection. As these robbers evidently make their escape by water it is not at all improbable that they combine piracy with their doings on shore, and it would therefore be as well to repeat previous warnings to shipmasters.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDON, December 21st.

The accident which caused Sir Henry Irving to announce that he is compelled to close the Lyceum Theatre was that he strained a ligament on the inside of his knee, by stumbling on the stairs at the close of the performance on Saturday.

A case in the Paris law courts has revealed the fact that Henri Rochefort derives an income of $50,000 yearly from *L'Intransigeant*. The *Débats* reproaches him with theoretical socialism and with giving no benefit to his employes. It is believed, however, that Rochefort is exceedingly generous to political refugees.

PARIS, December 28th.

M. Clemenceau, the distinguished statesman, is seriously ill.

CRONSTADT, December 28th.

The armoured cruiser *Rossia*, of 12,130 tons displacement, the largest vessel in the Russian navy, which ran on a sandbank in the beginning of November and has been frozen in ever since, has been refloated after fifty-one days of incessant labour with steam and icebreakers.

PARIS, December 28th.

Barbot, the French tenor, who first sang Gounod's "Faust," died yesterday.

M. Halanzier de Frenecy, formerly director of the Paris Opera, is dead. He was born in 1819.

WASHINGTON, December 28th.

The *Post* will to-morrow say: It has been learned from an authentic source that Secretary Olney and Senor Dupuy de Lome have practically terminated the negotiations of the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to Congress when it convenes on January 4th. The terms of the agreement are based on the recent official communication from Premier Canovas, addressed to the Secretary of State.

The Premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects. In return for our good offices, Spain assures this Government that she sincerely deplores the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the Cuban disturbances. She assures us she is even now considering a reciprocity treaty which will deal mainly with Cuban products and which will be framed in such advantageous terms toward this Government that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated.

Premier Canovas says Spain cannot, of course, as a self-respecting and respected nation, stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the United States. She has freely granted all she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as mediator and to guarantee to the insurgents amnesty and the enforcement of the new reform law which she is about to proclaim in Cuba.

The form of government offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be granted to a province by any nation without absolutely severing the bonds of union with the mother country. Autonomy as enjoyed by the Canadians can never be granted in Cuba.

What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents, if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee, is an act which provides for a council of administration, which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the West Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island, as well as for general home government.

LONDON, December 21st.

The British Foreign Office states that no communication of any power regarding Cuba

and the United States has been made by Great Britain, and it is added that no representations, directly or indirectly, have been made on the subject to the United States by Great Britain. If any other powers have done so, the Foreign Office is not aware of the fact.

The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent reports that Germany has offered no advice either to the United States or to Spain in regard to Cuba. "Germany would prefer to see Cuba in the hands of Spain," this correspondent goes on to say, "and in the event of affairs becoming acute would advise Spain to grant such concessions as would enable her to retain the Island."

BERLIN, December 28th

The representative of the Associated Press is informed that not only has Germany not made representations to Washington regarding Cuba, as stated in a dispatch to the *Times* from Paris, Saturday last, but Germany has not been approached on this subject by any other power in any way whatever.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G, presided and there were also present Dr. F. H. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. Tocker (Acting Director of Public Works) and Mr. Hugh McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

SMALL-POX IN HIOGO.

The Consular report from Hiogo, Japan, regarding small-pox there showed a marked decrease. From December 29th till January 4th there had been 67 cases.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The report on the bubonic plague in Bombay stated that from December 24th to January 5th there had been 924 cases and 703 death.

ANALYSIS OF WELL WATERS.

A report was received from the Government Analyst on samples of water taken from wells at a soy factory and the Metropolitan Dock. The latter was considered good, but regarding the former the Medical Officer said the water was used for soy making without being boiled and recommended that the well should be closed unless the walls were cleaned and cemented and the water drawn up though a pump.

The recommendation was adopted and the work is to be carried out by March 15th or the well will be closed.

THE LATRINE QUESTION.

An application for permission to erect a public latrine on Inland Lot, No. 670, was refused.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The above returns showed that the death rate for the week ending January 16 was 11.7 and for that ending January 23 17.4 per 1000. This is considered a sign that the public health is very good, the figures being much lower than usual.

KOWLOON WHARF.

Correspondence was tabled in connection with the latrine accommodation for the employes of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

The Medical Officer of Health said he approved of the application to have the place removed and built over the water.

It was decided to recommend the company's application to the Governor, the Board not being empowered to give permission

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewals were granted to 285 swine and cattle keepers. Two applications for registration of fat boiling works were granted. A number of matters connected with drainage, &c., were also disposed of.

THE CAREW CASE.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE "A.L." LETTERS.

KOBE, January 21st.

As stated in our telegraphic summary of Monday's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. Carew, Mr. Wilkinson, the Crown Prosecutor, wished to admit some new evidence to which Mr. Lowder objected. The evidence, it seems, was documentary, and the question as to whether it should be admitted was reserved until his Lordship had considered the precedents. Mr. Lowder said he did not object to evidence being given of the mere receipt of a letter, so long as the letter was not shown to the Judge or Jury.

Sir Ernest Satow, H.B.M.'s Minister, was then sworn and deposed to receiving an envelope handed to him by counsel. He opened the envelope when he received it, and it contained a letter. He was not acquainted with any person bearing the name on the letter. (The name was not mentioned).

Mr. Wilkinson next proposed to call Mrs. Tocque. He had given notice to Mr. Lowder to produce all letters written by Mrs. Tocque to Mr. Carew. He proposed to call Mrs. Tocque not for the purpose of proving the contents of the letters but to testify that they were hers.

Mr. Lowder, who said he received Mr. Wilkinson's notice only on the previous night, objected to Mrs. Tocque being called.

Mr. Wilkinson then wished to call Mr. Mason, an instructor in English at the Higher Middle School in Tokio, as an expert in handwriting.

Mr. Lowder raised an objection, but after questioning the witness, his Lordship decided that Mr. Mason was fully qualified to pronounce an opinion on handwriting.

Mr. Dunlop gave evidence as to receiving from Miss Christoffel some fragments of Mr. Dickinson's letters.

Mr. Cecil Guiness, acting accountant at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was called to give evidence as to the accused's handwriting. Witness was shown Mrs. Carew's diary and asked to say whether he recognised her signature in it. He said the signature in the diary—Edith M. H. Carew—was not her official signature, which was E. M. H. Carew, but the rest he should say was the same handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson then put in the diary and two letters written by Mrs. Carew to Miss Jacob, which witness said bore the same signature.

Mr. Mason was then recalled and deposed to examining specimens of the handwriting of Mrs. Carew, Miss Jacob, and Miss Christoffel.

Mr. Wilkinson—(Looking at these letters): Can you tell us, Mr. Mason, what peculiarities there are in accused's handwriting?—May I look at my notes?

His Lordship—Yes.

Witness—This, I presume, refers to Mrs. Carew's handwriting alone?

Mr. Wilkinson—What is admitted to be her handwriting alone?—Yes.

Witness—Amongst the capitals the most characteristic are C, P, D, N, R, H, and T.

The small letters?—Especially characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in the small letters are a, b, d initial, and d final, f, in various forms; initial h, initial s—that is all.

Then?—I should like to add epsilon—the initial e in the form of the Greek letter.

Is that all you wish to say in regard to the small letters?—I have reference in my notes to two other exhibits, but these are not before me.

The question of punctuation?—Mrs. Carew's punctuation is extremely characteristic; it consists of nothing but periods—full stops—or marks scarcely distinguishable from full stops, and dashes. Occasional quotation marks occur—and points of interrogation.

And any other peculiarities?—The other peculiarities are in groups or combinations—the initial t followed by an h, is almost invariably written in the same manner—I mean initial th, in words the, this, that. That next to the word "clock" which is invariably written on—the apostrophe over the o instead of between the letters; another is the dot following single or double figures as in the sentence "we 3 drove up yesterday."

Any other examples; how is number made?—Number is written not followed by a colon—that is, the two dots are not put under the o as in the usual way.

Now those are the characteristics of Mrs. Carew's handwriting; now I am asking for the exhibits in Miss Jacob's case.

The exhibits—letters written by Miss Jacob—were then handed to witness.

Can you say what the characteristics of Miss Jacob's handwriting are?—They are very few.

Will you state what they are?—Of the capital letters they are all formed in the same manner—present no characteristics. Of the small letters, initial *a* almost invariably differs from the *a* in the middle of the word. A in the middle of a word is formed open. The letter f is abnormal.

In what respect?—It is not a common f.

Any others?—The word "to" is not distinguishable from the capital D. That is all I have to say about those letters.

Anything about d or t?—Nothing special; they are sometimes looped and sometimes not.

Punctuation?—It is well defined, commas, semicolons—properly formed—dashes, etc.

The next characteristic?—The dot follows numerals, as in Mrs. Carew's handwriting: the dot is found where it is not usually expected.

Mr. Wilkinson—I want the Christoffel letters, please. You (to witness) have seen this?—Yes.

Is there any characteristic in that handwriting?—Characteristic badness.

I don't think I need trouble you to analyze it. I put into your hand the letter "Beware"—and its cover, and another of the "Annie Luke" series?—I have examined them.

Do you find in those any characteristics of the last, which we will call Miss Christoffel's?—I find two letters, yes.

What are they?—The capital M, and J.

Do you find any other characteristic?—No.

Looking at them generally, can you say if they are intended to imitate any of the handwriting you have seen?—I think not; I believe they are simply in disguised handwriting.

Can you say whether they are written by Miss Christoffel?—Decidedly not.

Can you give a general reason?—My general reason is that a good writer can write a good disguise, but a bad writer can not write a good disguise.

Are you able to form an opinion whether they were written by Miss Jacob?—I have come to the conclusion that they were not.

Can you give any general grounds for that opinion?—I cannot find any of the characteristics of Miss Jacob's handwriting, except the letter v—small v—which is occasionally formed as she forms it.

Are you able to form an opinion whether they were written by Mrs. Carew?—I find more of the characteristics of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in them.

Can you state what they are?—I shall have to go through them seriatim: Well, in No. 38, several words are very well written. One of the words "never," contains the Greek e, once. The initial s in "stay," "some," resembles Mrs. Carew's. The small letter h, in Yokohama. The d of "could," "find," and the small a's generally, although I do not attach much importance to them.

Would you look at the word "never;" is it imitated in any way?—I should consider it to be naturally written.

Of whose handwriting is it characteristic?—It is more characteristic of Mrs. Carew's than any I have seen.

Can you refer to any other "never"?—Yes, there is one in the diary, I think. I have a note of another "never."

You say these d's are characteristic of Mrs. Carew's, are they characteristic of Miss Jacob's?—No, they differ from the last named in being turned up; are slightly looped up—turned up. Mrs. Carew's d ends abruptly. Her diary is full of such examples—on the 5th September, in the word "did," for instance.

Will you pick out some other examples?—Here's a d, in the word "find." I find the same characteristics in all the A.L. series.

Is there any other characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in No. 38?—The s in stay and some. Then there are special d and s used in the words "had cold still," and the s in shopping in the diary of October 19th.

You have looked at the diary and the letters, do those d's occur so frequently as to be a marked characteristic of Mrs. Carew's?—Yes.

And you found them throughout the A.L. letters?—Yes.

In what other letters?—In exhibit P.—the s only.

Any other?—The word "silly" in the letter addressed to Mr. Lowder, "I never knew you," etc.

His Lordship suggested that the process of examination was very slow, would it not be better to leave these things to the jury to find out, now that the general characteristics had been pointed out.

Mr. Wilkinson—I much regret the delay. It is no pleasure to me to continue this examination, I can assure you. But I shall not consider that I have done my duty unless I proceed in this way.

His Lordship—I did not say delay, but we are proceeding very slowly, and where shall we end?

Photographs of some of the letters were here handed to the jury, and the examination proceeded, letter by letter—the d's, etc., as in the letter to Mr. Lowder; the Greek e's being pointed out. Of course, witness said, there were exceptions in the writing of some of the letters. There were only two commas in the letter to Mr. Lowder; and all the rest are full stops.

The letter to Mr. Hall, how does that begin?—"I have just written."

Will you point out the characteristics?—The h in "have," the s of "so," the Greek e of "earth," h of "have"; the d of "bamboozled." There are full-stops only in this letter. In accused's general letters and in the diary there are the same mistakes of punctuation as in this A. L. letter—a full-stop where one would not expect to find one. After Sun of Sunday there is a full-stop instead of a hyphen. Then there are full-points after the figures—but here they are quite logical. I took a special note of the d's being turned down because they were not apparent in any other handwriting shown me. I consider it a characteristic of which the writer may probably be unconscious. I have only selected those characteristics which I consider the writer unconscious of. There are characteristics in handwritings of which the writers are perfectly aware. These special characteristics I have spoken of are those of which the writer is unconscious. Their very marked features lead me to this opinion. There is the marked f in these letters, and the f of Miss Jacob: I think the writer of them must be aware of it. I rather looked for small peculiarities than big. The unconscious peculiarities of feigned handwriting are most likely to be reproduced. Most decidedly do I think that the punctuation is unconscious. Mrs. Carew's diary is characterised by having nothing but stops, and this is a marked characteristic of the whole series of A. L. letters. The s I have pointed out in shopping is very marked: I did not find it very marked in any other writing submitted to me.

Before the Court rose, the jury were given a photograph of each of the letters so far gone through.

The Court adjourned at 10 minutes to five o'clock until ten next morning.—*Chronicle.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the sixty-third report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall on Saturday, the 13th prox. at noon:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896.

The net profits for that period, including $300,134 98, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $1,761,136.75.

The Directors recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at $6,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation $1,246,136.75, out of which the Directors recommend a Dividend of one pound and five shillings per share, which will absorb $444,444 44.

The difference in exchange between 4/5, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2/11, the rate of the day, amounts to $501,368.36.

The balance $300,323 95 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS: Mr. St. C. Michaelsen has been elected Chairman for the year 1897, and the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving Deputy Chairman. Mr. J. Kramer having resigned on leaving the Colony, Mr. C. Beurmann has been elected in his stead. Mr. R. L. Richardson has been invited to join the Board; these two appointments require confirmation at the meeting. Mr. N. A. Siebs and the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving retire in rotation and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS: The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp. Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp both offer themselves for re-election. The latter has been acting in the place of Mr. S. G. Bird, who is absent from the colony.

A. McCONACHIE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, January 28th, 1897.

COULD THE PLAGUE ATTACK ENGLAND?

It is only a little more than two hundred years since London suffered from a terrible epidemic which carried off about 170,000 people, and is known in history as the Great Plague of London. For three hundred years before that event plague had been more or less prevalent in various parts of Europe, and had over and over again taken an epidemic form and caused great loss of life. In the fifteenth, in the sixteenth, and in the seventeenth centuries successive epidemics recurred; but since then England has been free. The disease receded eastwards, most of the countries in Europe becoming clear of it towards the end of the seventeenth century; Poland, Russia, and the Danubian countries, however, remained affected till considerably later. But the disease seems always to have persisted in one part or another of that vague geographical expression—the East, and has again and again stretched out its tentacles to gather victims in Turkey, in Russia, and along the shores of the Mediterranean. At last, about 1845, the shores of the Mediterranean became free, not, however, from the disease vanishing, but merely from it retiring still more to the east, into the mountainous district of Kurdestan. Plague has neither died away nor changed its character. In 1853 there was an outbreak in Arabia, and others have occurred again and again in the same part, the last taking place so lately as 1889. In an outbreak on the Volga in 1888, as in the old "black death," whole villages were destroyed, the general mortality being nearly 90 per cent. of the attacks. In China plague has probably been endemic for a long time but, as in all other countries, its epidemic virulence has varied greatly from time to time. In 1894, however, it broke out again in Canton, and was quickly carried to Hongkong, and now—as everybody knows—we have it in Bombay, in Kurrachee, and probably Calcutta also.

Whether the suspicious cases that have recently occurred in London, and have been investigated by the Local Government Board, have been cases of plague or not, it at least becomes a matter of no small interest to inquire how far England may consider herself safe from the ravages of this terrible disease. No doubt the sanitary conditions in which many of the people live have vastly improved since the time of the Black Death of the fourteenth century. But both then and in the time of the Great Plague many smug and comfortable citizens were carried off, so that it was not altogether a matter of poverty; and, as to sanitation, it would, we think, be idle to contend that towards the end of the seventeenth century the sanitary surroundings became so much better, the poverty so much less, and the food so much more ample throughout Europe than they had been during the three preceding centuries, that the plague, which up to then had occurred so frequently, could no longer find a foothold among the people. With sadness we have to accept the fact that we do not know on what depends the periodical development of epidemic virulence in plague. We know that plague remains endemic in certain districts in a minor form for periods, and then breaks bounds, spreading far and wide as an intensely fatal epidemic, but why this happens we do not know. We know that, whether in regard to endemic prevalence or epidemic spread, the presence of filth, and especially of pollution of the soil, seems to be a determining agent in regard to the localities to be attacked. But in view of the fact that plague vanished of its own accord from Europe during the seventeenth century, it would be presumptuous to say that the improvement which has taken place in such conditions will prevent its recurrence. So far as our sanitation helps to protect us from other zymotic diseases, so it will do from plague, for plague is essentially a filth disease. But sanitation is a wide term. We are told that overcrowding of dwelling houses is a powerful contributory cause of plague; but have we no overcrowding? We are told that "of all social conditions, poverty and general social misery seem to be the most influential in its production" ("Allbutt's System of Medicine"); but have we no poverty and social misery? And as for dirt and pollution of the soil, although our well-drained towns may probably assume that they are safe from a disease so peculiarly allied with filth as plague is, we would ask—Are there no middle towns in England? Are there no villages yet undrained? Are there no hamlets yet unprovided with water except such as soak into the wells from neighbouring cesspools? And we would ask doubters to peruse some of the reports of the medical officer to the Local Government Board on such subjects. We do not wish to be alarmist, but to those who boast that England is immune to such diseases, and that by her sanitariness she is saved, we say—Do not build too soon.—*Hospital.*

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer 30.165
Thermometer 59.4
Humidity 74.
Rainfall 1.67 inches.

TO-DAY,

Thursday, 28th January, 1897.

Chinese.—*26th of 12th moon of 22nd year of Kwang-sü.*
Jewish.—*25th Sebat, 5657.*
Mohammedan.—*24th Shaaban, 1314.*
Sun—*Rises* *6hr. 43min.*
Sets *5hr. 43min.*
High water—*Morning* *6hr. 30min.*
Afternoon *4hr. 50min.*
Low water—*Morning* *9hr. 5min.*
Afternoon

ANNIVERSARIES.

1725—Peter the Great died.
1846—Battle of Aliwal.
1878—The 74th Highlanders arrived in Hongkong to relieve the 28th Regiment.

TO-MORROW,

Friday, 29th January, 1897.

Chinese.—*27th of 12th moon of 22nd year of Kwang-sü.*
Jewish.—*26th Sebat, 5657.*
Mohammedan.—*25th Shaaban, 1314.*
Sun—*Rises* *6hr. 42min.*
Sets *5hr. 43min.*
High water—*Morning* *8hr. 16min.*
Afternoon *5hr. 55min.*
Low water—*Morning* *0hr. 58min.*
Afternoon*10hr. 30min.*

ANNIVERSARIES.

1733—Decree of Yung-Ching forbidding under pain of death the propagation of the Christian faith in China.
1820—George III. of England died.
1871—Capitulation of Paris.

MEMORANDA.

TO-DAY,—28th January.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Chapter.

TO-MORROW,—29th January.

Australian and Indian mails due.

The Transfer Books of the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 9th prox., inclusive.

SATURDAY,—30th January.

The Registers of Shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation closed from this date to the 13th prox., inclusive.

Noon.—Meeting of shareholders of the H.K., C. and Macao Steamboat Co., at No. 18, Bank Buildings.

8.45 p.m.—Meeting of members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in the rooms of the Institute, 13, Praya Central.

SUNDAY,—31st January.

French mail due.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Australian (*Tatyuan*) to-morrow.
Indian (*Ava toon Aptar*) to-morrow.
French (*Oceanien*) 31st inst.
Australian (*Airlie*) 4th prox.
American (*Peru*) 6th prox.
Tacoma (*Braemar*) 8th prox.
American (*Coptic*) 15th prox.

* * *

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Oceanien*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at 11 a.m. to-day.

* * *

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd prox.

* * *

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Jacob Christensen steamer,		from	Haiphong
Belgic	"	"	America
Namyong	"	"	Singapore
Canton	"	"	Shanghai
Hanoi	"	"	Haiphong
Triumph	"	"	Hoihow
Menghut	"	"	Bangkok

Aggregating 7,721 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Haimun	steamer,	for	Swatow
Rosetta	"	"	Bombay
Kwongtung	"	"	Cebu
Friesa	"	"	Singapore
Taisang	"	"	Swatow
Moreon	"	"	Singapore
Cheang Hoch Kian	"	"	Amoy

Aggregating 10,105 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Lahn	in	Kowloon	Dock.
Altmore	"	"	"
Dante	"	"	"
H.M.S. Immortalité	"	"	"
Nanzhang	"	Cosmopolitan	"
Siam	"	"	"

SWATOW.

	Arrivals.	*from*	*Agents.*
27th Jan.	*Chunshan*	H'kong	B. & Co.
"	*Hailan*	H'kong	J. M. & Co.
"	*Yiksang*	Chefoo	"
"	*Canton*	Shanghai	"
"	*Winchow*	Wuhu and C'kiang	B. & S.
	Departures.	*for*	*Agents.*
26th Jan.	*Sikan*	Shanghai	B. & Co.
25th Jan.	*Chefoo*	Shanghai	B. & S.
"	*Pakhoi*	Shanghai	J. M. & Co.
"	*Canton*	H'kong and Canton	J. M. & Co.
"	*Hailan*	Amoy and Foochow	J. M. & Co.
"	*Chunshan*	Amoy	B. & Co.

In Port—

Dutch cruiser *Koningen Wilhelmina der Nederlanden*, *Wenchow*, *Yiksang*, *Taisheong*, and *Kiangpak*.

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—5th January—*Antenor*, *Maria Richmers*, *Oih*, *Pakrachi*, *Sikh*. 8th January—*Berrewee*, *Jason*, *Templar*. 15th January—*Breconshire*, *Tienhsi*. 19th January—*Dardanus*, *Irene*. 22nd January—*Iaton*, *Peloman*, *Prussian*, *Aga*, *Candia*. 26th January—*Agamemnon*, *Melbourne*, *Oolong*, *Delhi*, *Richmers*, *Normandie*.

HOMEWARD—19th January—*Thekla*. 22nd January—*Glydia*. 25th January—*Bendoran*, *Rubens*, *Hawk*.

SHIPPING AFFAIRS.

RAPID PROGRESS IN THE FAR EAST.

Shipping enterprise in the Far East is very active. At the close of last year the list kept in the Maritime Bureau of the Department of Communications showed 528 steamers and 173 sailing vessels belonging to Japanese subjects. There can be no doubt, too, that the list was not exhaustive, for it is known that at the end of June, 1896, there were 306 steamers and 510 sailing craft not duly registered at the Bureau. The demands of the coastwise carrying trade not being sufficient to give employment to so many ships, attention has naturally been directed towards ocean service, with the further result that new steamers suitable for that purpose have had to be procured. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has ordered 18 new vessels, the Shosen Kaisha 13, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha 3, to be followed by others. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has also given orders for the building of a number of steamers, with the view of inaugurating a regular service to Germany, and Mr. Oya contemplates employing his three steamers on the Vladivostock and Korsakovsk line. Similar activity is shown by foreigners in the matter of steam-ship communication with the Far East. The German Lloyds Company is to receive 1½ millions additional subsidy, and has decided to build seven more steamers, so as to increase the service to two vessels a month instead of one, as at present. It is also said that a wealthy merchant of Chicago, in combination with others, intends to build a number of large fast steamers for the purpose of opening a mail service between San Francisco and the opposite coast of Asia. If this Company be really started, and if it undertakes the transportation of the United States mails, it will receive a subsidy of over 28,000 gold dollars for each through service between San Francisco and Hongkong. Further, Russia has already opened a service to Ninsen, Fusan, Gensan, Nagasaki, Chefoo, Newchwang, Shanghai, and Vladivostock and two steamers of over 1000 tons displacement are running on this line.

With the development of shipping enterprise in Japan, the business of marine insurance has also attained marked progress. The risks covered by Japanese insurance companies now amount to a large figure. The *Nanyo Maru*, for example, destroyed by fire at Bakan, was insured to the extent of 360,000 *yen*, hull and cargo. Originally the various companies used to compete, but they soon discovered the disadvantage of such methods, and the majority of them, above all the three largest, the Tokyo, Nippon, and Teikoku preserve intimate relation and an insurance undertaken by one is generally divided among the others so as to equalize risk and profits. In order to still further cement this relationship, to save trouble, and also to increase their credit, they have decided that every risk undertaken by one of the three shall be borne equally by all, and that this arrangement shall go into force from the 1st of next month. The aggregate capital of these three companies is over 7 million *yen*, so that this step should greatly strengthen their credit and thus promote their prosperity.

Such figures as the above are full of encouragement for the Japanese, but, after all, how petty they seem by the side of the corresponding figures of Occidental companies. Take the South British, for example. It can scarcely be classed among the greatest of British companies, yet its subscribed capital is £1,900,000, a sum two and a half times as big as the aggregate nominal capital of the three leading Japanese companies. Everything must have a beginning, and it is by no means our intention to depreciate the enterprise shown by the Japanese in this matter of insurance. But it is wholesome to look at the relative side of things.—*Japan Mail.*

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the *two are combined*, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[*Advt.*

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 31st December, 1896.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [196

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 30th January current, to SATURDAY, the 13th day of February next (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [197

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
H.E. Major-General W. BLACK, C.B.,
and
By special request of several leading Residents of the Colony,
A GRAND MILITARY CONCERT
will be given by
The FULL BAND, DRUMS and FIFES of the
WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT, and PIPERS.
Operatic Selections, Instrumental Solos, Drum Solos,
The whole concluding with
JULIEN'S WORLD FAMOUS
BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES
Admitted to be the Grandest Spectacle seen in Hongkong during the last 20 years.

The whole under the direction of WM. GEO. BENTLEY, A.R.C.M., Bandmaster, West Yorkshire Regiment.

Prices of Admission:—$2.00 and $1.00. Half-price for SOLDIERS and SAILORS in Uniform. PLAN at W. ROBINSON & Co.'s Music Rooms, Queen's Road.

SAM MARKS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1897. [69

OPENING MONDAY, 1st February, 1897.

WILLISON'S
WORLD CIRCUS
AND
TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
WORLD'S DOMESTIC PETS
DIRECT FROM SOUTH AFRICA.
COMING BY SPECIAL STEAMER.



Introducing for the First time in Hongkong a Cosmopolitan Congress of Celebrities Culled from the Front Ranks of the Gymnastic, Acrobatic and Equestrian Professions.
A MAGNIFICENT STUD
OF
EQUIRATIONAL EQUINES,
CLEVER CUNNING CANINES,
MERRY MONKEYS,
EDUCATED GOATS
AND
PERFORMING PIGEONS.
NEW AND NOVEL PROGRAMMES,
OPENING MONDAY NEXT
in our Mammoth Marquee, Brilliantly Lighted, superbly seated and located on the RECLAMATION GROUND, back of the CITY HALL.
WATCH FOR
SATURDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. W. ROBINSON & Co.'s Piano and Music Rooms.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [203

For Sale.

NOW READY!

THE PROTEST AND REMONSTRANCE
of the
SHIPPING INTEREST
Against the Imposition of
LIGHT DUES
FOR THE SAKE OF REVENUE;
together with the whole of the correspondence that has recently passed between the GOVERNOR and the SENIOR UNOFFICIAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL and the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD and the GOVERNOR on the subject of
SPECIAL LIGHT DUES;
and the correspondence between the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association and the Board of Trade on the question of Light Dues, the Departmental Committee's report on the
MERCANTILE MARINE FUND,
and Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL's letter to the *Times* on the Mercantile Marine Fund, *Fairplay's* comments thereon, and a report on excessive Light Dues levied in the Bosphorus.

Printed in handy form for transmission by the Mail or for ready reference.

FOR SALE
AT THE
"*HONGKONG TELEGRAPH*" OFFICE.
PRICE: 10 CENTS PER COPY.

Orders can now be booked by the
MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Office,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [201

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 12th o'clock NOON, for the Purpose of Receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1896. [132

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1897, at 12 o'clock (NOON), for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Twelve Months ending the 31st December, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 29th Jan., to TUESDAY, the 9th February (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited,
Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1897. [161

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on MONDAY, the 15th February, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order,
GEO. L. TOMLIN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1897. [181

Intimations.

WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

WATKINS & Co.

Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Empire of China

FOR

SCOTT & BOWNE, LD. SCOTT'S EMULSION AND PLASTERS.

THOMAS BEECHAM BEECHAM'S PILLS AND TOOTH PASTE.

BOVRIL, LIMITED BOVRIL AND BOVRIL WINE.

BERKEFELD CO., LIMITED TAP AND HOUSE FILTERS.

GRANVILLE & CO. "ESSEX" PILLS AND POWDER.

FRANCIS & CO., LIMITED (NOVE ELMS BRAND) PORTLAND CEMENT.

THEO. RICKSECKER PERFUMES AND TOILET REQUISITES.

KOPS (NON-ALCOHOLIC) BEER AND STOUT.

Special Terms offered to Dealers.

WATKINS & CO.,

68, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

WATKINS' STIMULATING HAIR WASH.

PEACH BLOSSOM SOAP.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

THE

CLUB HOTEL,

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE,

1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager, *YOKOHAMA.* | L. DEWETTE, Manager, *TOKYO.* [48

DR. KNORR'S

ANTIPYRINE

patented

"LION BRAND."

In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.

FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARITION.

Used in Gonorrhœa in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possesses similar bactericida action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

DR. OVERLACH'S

MIGRAININE

"LION BRAND"

(ANTIPYRINE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE.)

(1) Excellent results in *the severest cases of migrainine*, as well as in *headache arising from alcoholic, nicotine and morphia poisoning, neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, etc.*

(2) The *best antipyretic*, even in threatened collapse, because the caffeine of Migrainine acts simultaneously as an *analeptic*.

☞ Use only DR. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE, "Lion Brand," and always prescribe "MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains, given once or twice daily in powder or in solution.

Sole Manufacturers:—

FARBWERKE VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.

Literature of the above Preparations supplied gratis at request to medical men.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS! [135

KUHN & KOMOR,

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,

21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,

35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA

and

36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR 70 YEARS.

With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,

SCHEELE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [33

THE GRILL ROOM,

8, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE LEADING CATERERS

ON

TUESDAYS,

GREEN TURTLE STEAKS for TIFFIN.

GREEN TURTLE SOUPS for DINNER.

SALADS and DELICIOUS ENTREES sent to PRIVATE HOUSES at shortest notice.

WEDDINGS, PRIVATE PARTIES, TIFFINS and DINNERS a Speciality.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1896. [67

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST FOR CLEMENT DUNLOP TYRES'S BICYCLES—PRICE...$185.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate,

Quality A.....$16

Quality B.....$12

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

41] Opposite the Telegraph Office.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition: and for Voigtländer and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [40

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No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

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Branch Offices:—

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agencies:—

Mitsui Coal Mines.

Ohmura Coal Mines.

Kanada Coal Mines.

Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited.

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.

Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai.

Onoda Cement Company, Japan.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

The Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.

Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

Hayashi Clock Factory.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1896. [45

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1897. [198

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"LOONGMOON,"

Captain F. W. Schuls, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1897. [193

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st February, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1897. [178

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MYRMIDON,"

Captain Gardner, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [155

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"STRATHTAY,"

Commander McKenzie, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1897. [146

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Captain Innes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [201

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS,"

Captain Hannah, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [200

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-AUSTRALIA LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"OMI MARU,"

Captain C. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th February, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer is fitted with Superior Passenger Accommodation and is lighted by Electricity throughout. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [194

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at TUTICORIN on the homeward voyage.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MIIKE MARU,"

Captain P. H. Going, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1897. [197

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PORT ADELAIDE,"

to sail about 5th February, 1897.

S.S. "ENERGIA," to sail about 22nd February, 1897.

S.S. "STRATHLEVEN," to sail about 7th March, 1897.

S.S. "MACDUFF," to sail about 22nd March, 1897.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1897. [1766

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1897.

(Subject to Alteration.)

Monmouthshire	Saturday ...	13th February.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

will be despatched hence for VICTORIA, (B.C.), and PORTLAND, OREGON, *viâ* KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 13th February.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

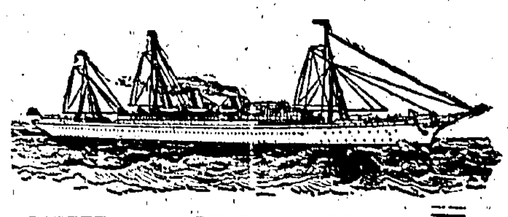
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1897. [173

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

1897.



1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 17th February.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 17th March.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *viâ* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *viâ* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, *Pedder's Street.*

Hongkong, 20th January, 1897. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	}	Thursday, 4th Feb., at Noon.
Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	}	Tuesday, 23rd Feb., at Noon.
Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	}	Saturday, 13th March, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versâ*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1897. [2

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [99

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Peru (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	}	Saturday, 13th Feb., at Noon.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	}	Tuesday, 2nd March, at Noon.
City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	}	Tuesday, 23rd March, at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"PERU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1897, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

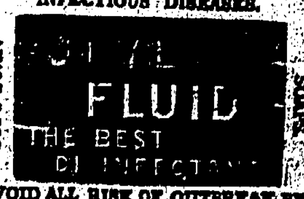
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1897. [1

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SANITARY SOFT SOAP.



DISINFECTANT SOAPS

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1896. [16

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prinz Heinrich ...	Tuesday...	2nd Feb.
Preussen	Tuesday...	2nd March.
Sachsen	Tuesday...	30th March.
Bayern	Tuesday...	27th April.
Prinz Heinrich ...	Tuesday...	25th May.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1897, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain Cuppers, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on SATURDAY, the 30th Jan. Cargo and Spec'e will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 1st Feb., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on MONDAY, the 1st Feb. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1897. [96

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON $400.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK $350.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA $125.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Braemar	3,601	Tuesday ...	Feb. 9.
Tacoma	2,549	Tuesday ...	Mar. 2.
Victoria	3,167	Tuesday...	Mar. 23.
Olympia	2,608	Tuesday ...	April 13.
Braemar	3,601	Tuesday ...	May 4.

THE Steamship

"BRAEMAR,"

Captain Porter, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, will proceed to VICTORIA (B.C.), and TACOMA (Wash.), *viâ* SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and *one copy must be sent forward by the steamer* to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1897. [4

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Barque

"SUMBAWA,"

Rehberg, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1896. [68

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 1100 *A. I.* Iron 4-mast British Barque.

"MATTERHORN,"

Captain J. Williams, will soon be ready to load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1896. [1840

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. L. I. American Ship

"BENJAMIN SEWALL,"

Sewall, Master, shortly expected from Shanghai, will load here and will be despatched by end of February.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1897. [91

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

AT

6a, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHADWICK, REW,

(LATE OF POATS & NORTH.)

Hongkong, 5th March, 1896. [47

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.